AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Immediately after Paragraph 61, please insert the following Paragraph 61A:

[Para 61A] Figure 6 a schematic cross-section showing a front plane laminate being used in an intermediate stage of a process to form an electro-optic display of the present invention.

Immediately after the sub-heading "Detailed description of invention" and before Paragraph 62, please insert the following text:

[Para 61B] Figure 6 illustrates schematically a front plane laminate 210 being laminated to a backplane 406 provided with pixel electrodes 408 and a contact pad 410. The front plane laminate 210 comprises a light transmissive substrate 12. The substrate 12 carries a thin light-transmissive electrically-conductive layer 14 which acts as the front electrode in the final display. A layer (generally designated 16) of an electro-optic medium is deposited upon, and in electrical contact with, the conductive layer 14. The electro-optic medium shown in Figure 6 is an opposite charge dual particle encapsulated electrophoretic medium and comprises a plurality of microcapsules. The microcapsules are retained within a binder. The laminate 210 further comprises a layer 26 of lamination adhesive coated over the electro-optic medium layer 16.

[Para 61C] Figure 6 shows a protective layer 412 being laminated over the substrate 12 of the front plane laminate 10 simultaneously with the lamination of the front plane laminate to the backplane 406. Although provision of such a protective layer is desirable for reasons discussed below, the protective layer need not be attached in the same lamination as that used to laminate the front plane laminate to the backplane, and typically the protective layer will be applied in a second lamination after the front plane laminate has been laminated to the backplane. Alternatively, the protective layer 412 could be applied to the substrate 12 before the electro-optic medium 16 is applied to the substrate.

[Para 61D] Figure 6 shows the lamination being effected using a roller 414 and a moveable heated stage 416 which, during the lamination process, is moved in the direction of arrow A. The backplane 406 is placed on the stage 416, and a cut piece of front plane laminate 210 is placed over the backplane 406, the front plane laminate 210 and the backplane 406 preferably being aligned using pre-positioned alignment reference markers, e.g., edge references, to control alignment in both directions parallel to the plane of stage 416 to achieve precision alignment of the two components prior to lamination. Protective layer 412 may then be placed over front plane laminate 210.

[Para 61E] Once aligned, protective layer 412, front plane laminate 210 and backplane 406 are laminated together by advancing stage 416 in the direction of arrow A under roller 414, while the stack of material on stage 416 is held at a specific elevated temperature, desirably in the range of 50-150°C., and preferably in the range of 80-110°C. for hot melt adhesives such as ethylene vinyl acetate. Roller 414 may be heated or un-heated, and applies a pressure desirably in the range of 0.2 to 0.5 MPa and preferably in the range of 0.35 to 0.5 MPa. The lamination adhesive layer is preferably temperature- and pressure-activated, so that the heat and pressure of the lamination laminate front plane laminate 210 and backplane 406 together as the stack passes under roller 414, thus forming an electro-optic display. It will be seen from Figure 6 that the lamination is arranged to that the conductive via 204 contacts the contact pad 410, while the electro-optic medium becomes disposed adjacent the pixel electrodes 408; it is of course necessary that the contact pad 410 be electrically isolated from the pixel electrodes 408 in order that the potentials applied to the common front electrode formed by the conductive layer of the front plane laminate and the pixel electrodes can be varied independently to generate electric fields across the electro-optic medium sufficient to change the optical state thereof.

[Para 61F] The lamination process can be varied in numerous ways. For example, the stage 416 could remain stationary and the roller 414 move. Both the roller 414 and the stage 416 could be unheated, and the lamination adhesive pressure-activated by the

pressure applied by the roller 414. The lamination could of course also be carried out using two rollers (heated or unheated) rather than one roller and a stage.